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publication wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

America.

The question of fortifying Canada against an attack from the United States is greatly agitating the military representative of Great Britain in the Dominion, Lord DUNDONALD, and also his superiors in the British Government. Twelve million dollars is the initial sum asked in order to obtain the desired safeguards.

Discussion of our relations with Canada is always welcome, no matter what prejudice or purpose starts it. To raise the question at all is to point straight to the commercial and political absurdity of the fact that the 49th parallel of north latitude between the Atlantic and Pacific can be the subject of military defence or commercial distinction. Canada and the United States should be one American

To maintain on the American conti-ment north of the Rio Grande such divisions as make Europe a perpetual fountain of wantike perils and expenditures is an anachronism which the Spirit of the Twentieth Century says cannot be terminated too soon.

The Dalusion About Locking Up Money in the Treasury.

We know of no more curious phenomenon than the persistence of the idea in the minds of many people who ought to know better that the present so-called money stringency in this country is due " to the locking up of money in the Treasury."
This is the cause to which the difficulty is commonly referred in newspaper columns, in ordinary conversation, and even in the editorial reviews of the situation in leading financial journals. The Statist and the Economist, the two most prominent financial publications in Great Britain, refer to it as one of the chief factors productive of our present trouble. The London Times, which had been inclined to agree with this diagnosis, now apparently sees the matter in another light; but even so well-informed a journal as our own Financial Chronicle, speaking of the strain on the money market, says that " the whole outcome is simply another instance of the harsh working of that old maelstrom, the Sub-Treasury, sucking in and draining the banks of their cash and commerce of its needed

It is true that owing to the operation of the customs and revenue laws a surplus has accumulated and is accumuating in the Treasury of the United States and that to a certain extent this surplus consists of money withdrawn from public circulation. Obviously, the harm that can be done by the "Sub-Treasury Will the Registration Duty on Grain sented by the amount of money that the Treasury actually locks up. The damage done by the locking-up process can be no greater, in any event, than that caused by the withdrawal of this bum. If current explanations are correct, this sum must be something prodigious. What are the

On last Saturday, the total amount of money held by the Government of the United States, apart from the sums held as they always must be, in the Division of Redemption in the Treasury against outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes, was \$314,935,397.96. Current liabilities of the Government were \$91,093,076.08. leaving an available cash balance of \$223,841,321.88. Of this balance, \$150,767,569.45 rested in national bank depositories throughout the Union, able for purposes of circulation, so that the Mad rimaining in the Treasury vaults proper was only \$73,073,652.43. Of this again, \$10,000,000 was in shape unavailable, for circulation, subsidiary silver coin, silver bullion, &c., whose quantity in the Treesury under all circumstances is nearly constant. Practically, therefore, only a little over \$63.-000,000 semains as a working balance in the physical possession of the Gowernment. This sum, amounting to less than one-fortieth of the total sum of money in circulation in this country, represents all that the " Sub-Treasury maelstrom has been able to absorb. The Government's excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year-that is to say, the total Treasury drain on all accounts that has taken place -amounts to \$32,-908,751.60. A year ago at this date the Government's excess of receipts over expenditures amounted to \$59,034,395.05, so that during the present fiscal year there has actually been a mitigation of the Treasury drain rather than an increase of it.

A payment of \$50,000,000 must be made by the Government on account of the Panama Canal matter on or about July 1. It is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will take all of this money from the vaults of the Treasury proper. If he does so it will bring the actual working | and Mr. BALFOUR has made up his mind balance of the Government down to less than \$15,000,000, the lowest amount of cash proportionate to the population, ever known. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he meditates taking all of the money or the Panama Canal payment out of the sury vaults in this manner, todo all hat he can in the meantime to enlarge the sum of money now in these vaults rather than to diminish it.

It is time now to stop talking about the Treasury heard and the locking up of money in the Treasury. No good can be accomplished on occasions like the present by attributing unpleasant by the cost of the South African War results which are felt by everybody to and to the bitterness engendered in Garrison and many active thinkers in

the wrong causes. If the entire Government surplus had been deposited in the Treasury another situation of affairs would have been presented, but this surplus is not in the Treasury but is for the most part in the national banks, as we have pointed out. The real trouble about the matter lies in the payment of customs duties which, inasmuch as they chiefly take place at this port, con stitute a drain upon our local money market. The Government collects each year at the port of New York more than its entire surplus of receipts over expenditures during the same period. This only means, of course; that the Government disburses in other parts of the country the money that it receives here. The money stays in those other parts of the country because it is needed there for business purposes and commands a higher rate of interest than it does in New York. It is, therefore, apparent that the payment of money here on customs duties by our merchants is only another way of shipping money from this centre to the interior of the country, and that if the Government redeposited in our local banks the money received from customs payments, just as it does the moneys received from internal revenues, the financial community here would have to pay higher rates of interest than they now do if they desired to prevent this money from being immediately shipped out of town.

A Generous Offer.

The Hon. JOHN COTTON WRIGHT of the Petakey Lyre volunteers to help out the Roosevelt boom for reflection by adding to the ticket next year both the strength of his name and the influence of his newspaper in Michigan and elsewhere. He says to the President:

"One of the first things I wish to call to you attention is that I am not strenuous. In fact, I am your exact antithesis, and that is the kind of a man you want for a running mate. Opposites always make the best mates. I have never been in a battle and don't want to be. Therefore, while you can secure the votes of the strenuous population, I will appeal to the peace-loving citizens."

After unfolding the convenient and opportune difference between his own views and those of Mr. ROOSEVELT on several other questions, such as large families, the appointment of negroes to office, and Federal control of corporations, the Hon. JOHN COTTON WRIGHT of Petoskey proceeds to say:

"As to my ability to hold the office of Vice-Pres dent, that need not be discussed now. The first and main thing is to be elected. Then if I can't take care of the office, like many another, it ca take care of itself."

This is a philosophical view, quite cor sistent with the Michigan statesman's modest theory that the qualifications of a running mate should be complementary rather than supplementary to those of his principal. Many other candidates occupying Mr.

WRIGHT'S position of geographical and moral advantage might be inclined to make harder terms; that is, hold off for a ticket of WRIGHT and ROOSEVELT rather than ROOSEVELT and WRIGHT.

There is no sign of such a disposition on the part of the Petoskey Sage. He had rather be WRIGHT than be President: and if he cannot be Vice-President he will cherish no hard feelings against the Administration, but will continue to celebrate it in the Lyre with his tuneful but never strenuous hand.

The assertion made by the Pall Mall Gazette that Mr. RITCHIE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is likely in his forthcoming budget to abolish the registration duty on imported grain and flour will be heard with surprise, if not dismay, by many of the Balfour Cabinet's supporters and by all of the so-called Imperialists who desire a closer union of Great Britain with her transmarine

dependencies. For some years the movement in favor of reverting to indirect taxation, and especially to that form of indirect taxation which consists in the imposition of duties on food products imported from foreign countries, has seemed to be gathering impetus among the rank and file of the Unionists. Such a change of fiscal policy would naturally be welcomed by all the owners of agricultural land in the United Kingdom, for it would have the effect of raising the prices of native grain and of replacing considerable areas under the plough. It has also been taken for granted that such a change in the mode of taxation would be favored by men like Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN, who recognizes that, if the colonies are to be drawn more closely to the mother country, they must be attracted by self-interest. It has also been made patent to the Imperialists that only in one way can the self-interest of the colonies be wrought upon, namely, by levying such considerable duties on food products imported from foreign countries into Great Britain as would permit the concession of a substantial preference to similar commodities of colonial

When the registration duties on grain and flour, which had been abolished by Lord SHERBROOKE, were reimposed. and when this step was followed by the resignation of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, the most thorough-going free trader in the Cabinet, it was supposed that the Balfour Government was preparing to proclaim its adoption of a moderate protectionist programme, so far as food products are concerned According to the Pall Mall Gazette, however, all these signs prove nothing. to crush the hopes of the protectionists by repealing even the insignificant registration duty on grain and flour, If the Pall Mall Gasette is correct in its forecast of Mr. Balfour's intentions. All the men would read it, to carp and we infer that Mr. Balfoun and his col- criticise, if for no other reason. At first, leagues have been aroused, by the series of disastrous defeats encountered series of disastrous defeats encountered by their supporters at by-elections, to the danger of arraying against the stray from business and wander into the Unionist Government the whole of the world of reform. But women sporting non-agricultural population, which constitutes a large majority of the British columns and increase the interest of that

the English and Welsh Nonconformists by the Education act should be added the alarm occasioned by a rise in the price of bread, the prospects of the nionist party would be desperate, even though it should succeed in conciliating the Irish Nationalists. Confronted by such a situation, we presume that even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would acknowledge that the attempt to propitiate the colonies by proposing a considerable duty on grain imported from foreign countries would have to be postponed. His personal fortunes seem inseparably bound up with those of the Unionist party; moreover, he is faithful to his friends, and the last man to force them to commit an act of political suicide. It is certain that, by a repeal of the registration duty on grain and flour, the Unionists would lose no votes, and might gain a great many from those who have lately viewed with deep misgiving the indications of a tendency to revert to a

protectionist policy.
It is obvious enough that, if the prediction of the Pall Mall Gazette shall be fulfilled, the skin-deep loyalty of our Canadian neighbors to the British Crown will receive a death-blow. The hope of securing for the products of the Dominion a preference in the British merkets will have to be renounced forever if such a concession is refused by even the present Unionist Government, which controls four-fifths of the House of Lords, and is backed by a nominal majority of nearly 140 in the House of

A Woman's Daily Paper.

An afternoon newspaper conducted by women is soon to see the light or the smoke in Chicago. If our Chicago contemporaries are not mistaken, the establishment of such a journal is not a dream, hope, hallucination or mere project. Advertising contracts have been made with its business managers. One advertiser has hired a page for a year. Most of the capital of \$100,000 deemed necessary for the beginning of the enterprise has been subscribed for. The sum is modest, but most women are naturally or by habit more economical than men. Still, it will take a good deal of money to make the newspaper mare go. Doubt-less there are other hundred thousands in the stocking. For business and not pleasure is the purpose of the founders of the new concern. The woman's daily is not meant to be an organ of whimsies, freaks, special philanthropies, great or little moral reforms. Dr. FRANCES DICK-INSON, a conspicuous intellectual figure of Chicago and one of the brightest lights of the multitudinous women's clubs, is to be the editor: and she is resolved to have " a newspaper, first, last and all the time." She is not going to make it a champion of woman suffrage or liquor prohibition or any other " cause " or " movement, wide or narrow, wise or cranky. She means to have the news and all the different kinds of news. She knows that news is the spinal column, blood and bowels of a newspaper. A woman's daily newspaper without the news or deficient in news could have only a temporary vogue. It could not long survive the blunting of public curiosity.

Plenty of women are making a good living by writing for the daily newspapers. Many of them have an alertness of mind, a faithfulness in the matter of facts and an imagination and inventiveness when they come to original work that make their contributions appreby a newspaper where they are the principals and not the accessories, why should they not win new laurels and put the noses of the trousered reporters out of joint? It is believed or conjectured by some observers, no doubt after too limited and hasty observation, that women, in certain of their clubs and societies, show too much individualism, do not cooperate successfully and fall easily and almost naturally into opposition. But these occasional frictions must not make us forget the general harmony. One swallow doesn't make a drink and one equabble will not do to generalize upon; and associations for amusement and associations for business are very different birds. The administrative ability. quickness of perception and tact of women are not to be doubted. It is the fears rather than the hopes of men that would prompt them to throw cold water on a women's newspaper. For that will be still another fortification of sex taboo, one more of the many and too successful efforts to drive Mere Man out of business.

Let us accept or try to forget inescapable Fate, the woman editor of the universe, and hear some of Dr. DICKINSON'S plans. What will she do about sport. that widening and lengthening continent on the globe of news? For the present she is inclined to admit one Mere Man to her Parliament of Ladies:

" In this particular I think we shall make an exception and employ a man. Yet I see no reason why a woman could not be given the place. Women can do this work as well as men. It may seem strange to have women reporters attending prize fights, horserapes and football games, but their presence, I think, would tend to clevate such sports and give dignity to the contests; but I think the sporting editor will be a man."

This is clemency, but is it justice? If women can do the work as well as men-and why can't they?--women should do the work. Women have reached an admirable proficiency in many sports and are capable of describing them all satisfactorily. A sporting department consisting entirely of women would be a good stroke of business. Women sporting reporters would go at their work with fresher minds, more curiosity and interest; and they would put more edge on their reports. In fact, they could make their department the glory of their paper. women reporters might fail to "ele-

Legislatures are right. How will Dr. DICKINSON'S paper treat crime? "We shall publish news of that character, bu s will be written from a scientific standpoint

None but doctors who understand the causes of many crimes will be assigned on such subjects." This method will be interesting. If the Chicago doctor-reporters don't disagree, we shall cease to wonder at crime, for we shall understand it.

Dr. DICKINSON says nothing about that somewhat fishlike jest, the " Man's Page." Still, we hope she will decide to have one. Written by women with a gift for jabbing " men folks " with a bare bodkin, it would be at once a terror and a joy. Whatever she decides to put in or leave out, we await the first number of her newspaper with keen expectation. Forever float that standard sheet, and may it find "angels" ever bright and fair and forehanded!

The Strikes.

The cotton spinners of Bowell, who are simply typical of hundreds of other groups of laboring men, have struck, to the number of many thousand. Their courage to take this momentous step proves that during the recent years of prosperity their wages have been ample enough for them to put aside a great war fund. They are not in need. They want more; and their desire for it is above their neighbor's criticism. The same view must be taken of their employers who would rather close the mills than grant the demands made upon

Because we believe that the most wholesome and generally beneficial termination of this unfortunate conflict will be the conclusion reached by employer and employed without outside interference of any kind, we sincerely trust that no would-be arbiter will try to rally public emotion behind him with the argument that cotton goods are a necessity of life, the supply of which no merchant or spinner must be permitted directly or indirectly, to interfere with or that a strike or a lockout is restraint of trade that calls for public regulation. No so-called philanthropist should be deluded either with the idea that if wages in this case should be raised the public would not pay the difference in increased price of cotton goods. In this respect the mill strike could not help being the coal strike over again. Hands off is the safe and correct atti-

tude for all outsiders. This makes three parties to the contest who must have absolute freedom to conduct themselves in the way that seems best to them, subject to the law of the land. The third party, of course, is the independent laborer who, if he desires to enter the mill with the owner's approval, must be enabled to go there free of every kind of molestation by the strikers, if it takes the entire resources of Massachusetts.

All the Punishment That Is Necessary! It is to be hoped that the full penalty of the law will be visited upon Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN, who, on Sunday, with his automobile, knocked down an old lady, Mrs. Cusick, and broke her wrist. It might be better if a severer punishment were possible than is now allowed. We say this because something startling is needed to teach drivers, particularly automobilists, that the law says that as to vehicles and pedestrians, the pedestrians have the right of way. The " crossing If some one must suffer in order to impress this fact upon the minds of the drivers, the sooner the better.

There are doubtless other automobilists who, like Mr. GALLATIN, think that if they toot their horns, they are not to blame if people are run down. If that were the rule of the road, no foot walker could be safe, least of all, the old and the young.

Sand Jacks in Ancient Egypt. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In

your issue of to-day you speak of the method to be adopted in lowering the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western bridge over the Passaic at Newark as "new and ingenious."
That is to deprive the ancient Egyptians
of their due measure of fame.
In the Pyramids of Gizeh, in the rock-cut

tombs that penetrate the face of the cliffs of the Nile Valley, there are so many instances of the practice of a method of supfrom under when the time came for lowering was the usual one in ancient days. The clear indications furnished by the grooves in the sides of chambers, projections left clear indications furnished by the grooves in the sides of chambers, projections left on the great slabs of stone, pipes and escape holes cut in the solid rock, admit of no other conclusion in these cases; and it is probable, though no traces regain in the structures, that the same principle was followed in placing the great stones of the temples. The lintels, for an instance, were dragged by main force up an inclined plane of sand, probably in bags, until they reached a position over the tope of the columns on which they were to rest. The bags then being pierced, or the sand allowed to escape in some other manner, the lintels settled gently into their final positions on the tops of the columns. The placing of the columns themselves was a matter of more difficulty, because it was necessary not only to lower the bases onto the foundations, but also to raise the tops at the same time; but it was a problem selvable by an application of the same principle.

It is as much to the credit of modern engineers that they are ready to hark back 6,000 years for direct methods of attaining their ends, as it would be for them to invent new methods; but there is a distinction, so let us make it and, while giving them their due, retrain from depriving the ancient Esyptians of their fame, which is all that is left to them.

New YORK, March 30.

Accuster.

TO THE EMTOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Isn't it about time that something was done to make our children behave? Young America is celebrated the world over as a nuisance. The work of the labor unions to secure legislation that shall force landlords to admit children that where the state he turned to the state of t to their houses might far better be turned tow-ard compelling parents to train their children

should be the vandals they are, should torment a woman for many years, or drop a fitypound stone on a train of cars—as noted
among others in this morning's flux. It is
because they are encouraged in lawlessness
by the indifference of parents. It is not to be
wondered at that landlords hate to let knose a
gang of savages in their houses. Every one
who little in a city can testify that one mischirrent bey can make life a burden to a whole
neighborhood. The fault is in the parents,
and should be placed there. When a boy
offender is brought before a local authority,
nine times out of ten he sympathizes with
the bey-remembering his own boyish pranks
—and dismisses him with a perfunctory
reprimand which is forgotten as soon as reprimed which is forgotten as soon as heard.

It may be said this is a small matter, but it is not; a vicious boy invariably makes a vicious man. Half the lawleamers and vicious man. Half the lawleamers were properly corrected in boylead. It is high time the American bey was balled in head.

BECOMMENT, March 28.

NO LITERARY SERMONS WANTED DIDN'T REFERTO BISHOP POTTER Bishop Huntington Explains His Criticiss

inion of Presbyterian Home Secretary Expressed to Baptists. The Baptist ministers had described to them yesterday the efforts in evange-listic work which Presbyterians are making, and heard as speakers, John Willis Baer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and John H. Converse, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and chairman of the Presbyterian (Evangelistic Committee. In the course of address Mr. Baer said: People do not want sermons that are

literary works alone, nor do they want philosophy or science; but they do want

philosophy or science; but they do want sermons with something in them to give men more hope and courage to face life's troubles."

Mr. Converse said that there had come a great awakening in Philadelphia and the movement is still under headway. "We are willing to take up any methods promising success. We are not trying to make an old-time revival out of this movement," he asserted, "but we are emphasizing the personal work of the pastor and the individual."

Mr. Converse expressed the opinion that reports of Prefbyterian growth to be made to the General Assembly in May will show a great advance ovey last year's ferures. Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie yesterday told the Methodist preachers to study literature if they wish properly to reach their fellow men. "Study Shakespeare and the drama." Dr. Mabie said, "and you will get what is essential to the minister, the power to interpret life."

IN PROF. ROOD'S PLACE. Columbia Creates Three New Professor

The trustees of Columbia University have decided to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Ogden N. Rood by creating three new officers in physics. A new professorship in experimental physics is to be filled by the appointment of Prof. Ernest F. Nichols of Dartmouth College and a new professorship in mechanical physics by the appointment of Dr. Albert P. Wills of Bryn Mawr, The third new appointee will be Bergen Davis, tutor in physics, who is now studying under Prof. Thomson at Cambridge University as the Tyndall Fellow of Columbia. ating three new officers in physics. A new

The Irish and "McPadden's Plats." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your editorial about the attack upon "McFadden's Flate" you say that you are surprised to see such sentiment shown at this late day, since it was not in evidence when Irish-born men were more numerous here and more clan-nish. It is surprising to me that the same

entiment was not strongly displayed years ago, but I am not at all surprised that it should be made known by Irish-Americans of to-day. and, maybe, more than ever. The work once done by the Irish is now in the hands of other races. The positions which

the hands of other races. The positions which Irish-Americans pursue are in commerce, in politics, and in all the professions. Here they must have more prestige than they once needed. Respect they must have, and they cannot win it while their race is still ridiculed. Every one with a distinctively Irish name has seen the mention of that name awaken a smile on many faces. There is not a mean little intellect in the whole country, whether it be in business, in a profession, or even in Catholic journalism, which does not display its puny powers in ridiculing the Irish. For this handicap to Irish-American success, for this obstacle, mark ye, editor, to Irish-American absorption, the Irish-Joke and the Irish comedian are mainly responsible.

oan absorption, the Irish-Joke and the Irish comedian are mainly responsible.

As you say, the Irish once laughed with the rest. They now declare that they regard such laugher as an unfriendly act, and look upon the laugher as persona non grata. When this attitude is maintained by every American of Irish descent no violent show of feeling will be necessary. The ridicule to be attacked is simply a reite of past times and of vanished conditions. It sprang from the position of the Irish as immigrants and atruggling foreigners. Things have changed, as they are aware who read the signs of the times. The change must be shown to those who are slow to perceive. Since this work of instruction has begun, it will be carried on is a thousand ways without any of the violence which our opponents considered proper in the days of the Know-Nothing movement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few remarks

in regard to your article on "The Fate of the Stage Irishman," would not be out of place. You state that no person objects to the dialect of the German. That is the affair of the German. You refer to "the Italian hand-organ man," the "French frog-eater," the "Southern Brigadier," the "drawing Faciliance" and "the Jew". You also refer to the

reality on the streets of New York every passing day?

Do you know or can you form any idea why the Irish people should be caricatured as wearing green whiskers or sleeping with pigswith the filthlest of lines dished up to a morbid audience? You also refer to the time "when Irish were pouring in here in thousands " " they laughed at the stage Irishman." No, sir, never at such a hideous display as this, as in the words of a young lady who went to see it out of curiosity. The affair of last night (Wednesday) was such that no respectable person could form an idea how such a vile thing could be brought before a public." With regard to "American" a "remarks about the mistakes that were made on Friday night, he seems half on the fence and the other half in sympathy with the portrayal of "The Flats."

NEW YORK, March 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was pained o read of the actions of the Irish uprising at the the called themselves Irish, only disgrace the

Tace. This is a free country, and no one is entitled to create a disturbance in a public place of amusement, where hundreds of people are assembled. It is a surprise to me there was no panic, and hundreds of people trampled to death at the actions of the row-dies; am surprised at my own countrymen to allow such an outrage like this to take place in this enlightened age.

A LOYAL IRISHWOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am waiting to see the decent Irish people of our city rise up in their wrath and repudiate the rotten egg throwers who claim to be Irish. How long will I have to MARCUS CUMBERLAND. NEW YORK, March 20.

Knew Crouse and His Cure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am very much interested in the discussion regarding Dr. Crouse and his ability to cure hydrophobia. My old friend, Mr. Charles Harley, who died in 1896, and who during his life was a prominent mer-chant and a scholarly man, knew Crouse and was very positive that he did cure hy drophobia. Among others, one of his neighbors, a Mr. Persons, was badly bitten by a savage dog which came into his badly bitten by a savage dog which came into his barnyard and bit a number of animais, all of which went mad and died of hydrophobia. Crouse was sent for, and, although Mr. Persons had convulsions, he recovered and lived to be an old man. Shortly after this the Legislature of this State appropriated \$2,000 for his prescription. Crouse agreed to give it, went to Albany and appeared before a committee to make it known. He commenced by asying. "You must take a copper cent of the reign of George I."—there was a ripple of laughter which ran through the committee; when the old man, looking wrathfully around, said: "Geniemea, that is all you ever will know," walked out of the room, and his secret died with him.

GRAND GORGE, N. Y., March 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I reed with TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str. I read with much interest the letter of P. V. A. S. in Thursday's SUN regarding "Dr." Clows. or Crouse, who lived in Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y., many years ago, In 1855 I was captain's cierk on the propeller Dayls, which pilled between Stuyvesant Landing and New York, and I knew this "doctor" quite well. His name was Clowa, not Crouse. His sem job. was employed as a deckhand on the Davis, and the "doctor" occasionally came to the boat. His wonderful cures for "mad-dog bises" were well

wonderful cures for "mad-dog bites" were well known.

The following winter I was living at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., and on New Year's night of 1836 a rabid dog ran through the village streets, biting dogs, horses, ée., and it also bit a young man named Daniel Tibbetta. who was a compositor on the Fishkill Standard. In a day by two thereafter a fund was raised for Tibbetta, and I was sent with him to "Dr." Clows. As we entered his house we found him sitting at his loom working—as he was a rag-carpet weaver—and I stated our business. I wall remember that the first words he spoke to Tibbetts were: "Don't be skeered, young man; I can cure you." He at once prepared the medicine, gave Tibbetts a tablespoonful of it, directed him to take the next dose the following day, each our later than the one he had taken, and continue the medicine for five, days.

As we left the "doctor" he said that Tibbetts would on the night day from the day he was bitten feel a numb sensation come over him, and if it did not rease of to comp back to him at acces and the

of Plane to Rearrange Die STRACUSE, March 20.-Bishop F. D. Hunt ington to-day said in reference to the Gospe Messenger editorial which criticised plans for the rearrangement of diocesan lines:
"If you will notice, the quotation reads
Some New Yorkers.' That is just as it was written. I was not aware that there would be any one who would conside Bishop Potter to be the only person i New York city to whom it could apply I do not even know what is Bishop Potter' I do not even know what is Bishop Potter's opinion on this matter, and I do not know who is responsible for the suggestion that there be such a redistribution of territory. I read it in some newspaper and supposed it was authorized. I again repeat that it is a piece of impertinance on the part of the parties responsible for it. New York State is divided into five dioceses, and it is perhaps true that the dioceses, and it is perhaps true that the dioceses of New York State is divided into five dioceses, and it is perhaps true that the dioceses of New York out, but there could be no redistricting by the act of one or two of the dioceses, nor by the action of all the State. The matter would have to come up before the national convention of churches, which is held once in three years. That is the only manner in which such a matter could be considered. As I understand it the plan is to take some of the territory at present included in the New York diocese and add it to some other diocese, thereby necessitating the moving of the other boundaries throughout the State. It may be a good movement, but it cannot be done by one diocese alone."

HOME AND THE CHILDREN.

How to Make It Harmonize With Meder Education Discussed for Women. "What Home Environment Will Best Harmonize with Modern Ideals of Education?" was discussed before the women of the Society for Ethical Culture at the of the Society for Enhant Culture at the Tuxedo yesferday afternoon by Dr. E. S. Dutton, head of the Horace Mann Training School and Percival Chubb, principal of the Ethical Culture High School.

Dr. Dutton said that to make the hom conform to the standard that has been se in the last few years in the modern building its ornamentation should com-bine good taste with simplicity. He added that it was a lamentable fact to those in-terested in education that the builders of modern apartment houses had not shown as good taste as those trying to make the school beautiful.

modern apartment houses had not shown as good taste as those trying to make the school beautiful.

Mr. Chubb argued that priority should not be given to the school and that the school training should be a continuation of home training.

"There is a tendency to-day," said he, "for the family to throw off on the school the entire training of the child. I say this is cutrageous The State has created a great system of education and the public seems to think it is paying the State to take the care of children off their parents' hands. The achool has a right to expect from the home that the children shall come to the school with home virtues that come from home training. Failure will always follow any attempt of parents to delegate that duty to the school."

The New York Discess of the Episcops Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Few sessions of the Church Club have given us more remarkable and interesting resultants than those coming from the March session held last Wednesday evening. Out of the group of well-known Episcopal dergymen of the New York diocese in attendance then stood Capt. Alfred Mahan, U. S. N., a cultured layman whose address was the pronounced feature of the gathering. I think it ought to be remembered that nothing was further from his mind than the desire to formulate a new definition of Christianity. He only endeav-ored as a Churchman and a scholar to clean up his own thoughts and help others to clear theirs, especially in this time of religious strife and dissension. Very likely had Capt. Mahan called upon the leaning parish rectors present to draft, severally, a concept of Christianity from the lookout of Episcopalianism, he could have peered into his well-thumbed Marcus Tullius and read in comparing the answers to sententias.

thumbed Marcus Tullius and read in com-paring the answers, tot senienties guot homines!

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of 'Irace Church agreed with Dr. McConnell of All Souls' parish in deploring a falling off in the spiritual welfare of the Church. Further-more, Dr. McConnell said that there is an allenation of the sympathy of the other Prot-estant churches from 'our Church, which is

alienation of the sympathy of the other Protestant churches from "our Church, which is essentially Protestant and not Roman;" and he deprecated "the craze for parish houses and settlements in their attempt to identify religion with charity." Both rectors saw no good coming from the great Oxford movement of sixty years ago, as far as it bears on Episcopalianism of to-day.

On the other hand, the Rev. H. R. Chapman, the English missionary who is in town to preach a Lenten series at Trinity Church, defended the Oxford movement, which, he said, has brought new life and devotion to the Establishment in England.

Last October I pointed out in The Srx that two great parishes of this diocese, namely 8t. Ignatius's and St. Mary the Virgin's were making the utmost of their assumed heirahip of the great results of the Oxford movement. Be their claims what they may, the fact stands uncontroverted that they represent the real Christianity in the Episcopal diocese of New York to-day. The vigorous rectors of both great parishes, both presiding over churches rather recently constructed, forge ahead in the held, disdaining all pretensions to Protestantism, holding aloof from any diocesan debates and theorizings; on the contrary, preaching Sunday and Sunday to congregations that overflow their doors. Capt. Mahan's definition—I need not rehearse it—is the same as Dr. Christian's and the Rev. Arthur Ritchie's. Those three men, in principle, stand apart from the divided Episcopai diocese of New York.

New York, March 27.

Alleged Corrupting Influences of the

To the Editor of The Sux—Sir: The death of Gen. Macdonald illustrates the danger of the influence of the Oriental idea of morals. India is called the cradic of religion. and students of cults pretend to go there to study mystic philosophies, imagining that they are acquiring knowledge of a higher kind than that taught to common humanity. kind than that taught to common humanity. Yet the condition of Asia is conclusive proof that its philosophies are false and futile.

No doubt, the reason so many eminent Englishmen seem to have become the slaves of strange vices is that they have been under the influence of the ideas of degenerate men of the Orient. England is paying the penalty of imperialism.

This thing was brought home to us during the Boxer uprising in China. At San Francisco, I saw regiment after regiment of blear-eyed youths from Iowa, Kanasa and other farming States embark for the Orient. They were farmer boys, and a clean, simple, brave lot. I saw them when they came back. They were changed. They haunted the slums of the California city, and seemed enslaved by drunkenness and enfeebling vice. When they returned to their homes they were not the kind of men who exert good influences in communities. Of course, there were exceptional men.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your panegrite on hash in THE SUN of March 25 will not find a responsive echo in the breasts of those unfortunate boarding-house victims nystery forms invariably the piece de resis After partaking of newscem their disgust would find expression in the quotation:

I canna thole the clash Of this impertinent and bash.

Of this imperiment and hash.

Nor would it appeal to the patient husband whose frugal wife served him hash for breakfast from Monday until Saturday, nor let him rest from the same infliction on the seventh day. He may be forgiven for queting with angry emphasis as he rose from the table, leaving the hash untasted, Ecbrews Xiii. s; Tlet it be anathema!

Doubtless it has been, for does not John Hay make Sergt. Tilman Joy say to the White Man's Committee of Spunky Point, Ill.:

But if one of you tetches the boy

But if one of you tetches the boy
He'll wrastle his heat in Hell to-night
Or my name ain Tilman Joy?
EAST ORANGE, March 26. EPICURE EPICURE.

To sub Entron of THE SUF-Sir: Why are we likely to lose the Cup in the next yacht race! Because we place Reliance on the Shamrock. P. S. E.

G. P. SWIFT'S MAXIMS. me Wide Sayings of the Chicago Packer Who Died on Sunday.

CHICAGO, March 30 .- Gustavus F. Swift, who died yesterday, had a number of maxims which he often told to his friends and employees. He believed the ideas contained in them were essential to success in business. Some of them follow:

No man, bowever rich, has enough money The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level. Rusiness, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of any one, and never will be.
No young man is rich enough to smoke

twenty-five-centicigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business, it's

a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, specially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

The successful men of to-day worked mighty hard for what they've got. The men of to-morrow will have to work harder to get it away. You can never make a big success working for anybody else.

FIVE REVOLUTIONS ON.

Santo Demingo, Venezuela, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala Disurbed. WASHINGTON, March 30.-Telegraphic advices were received at the State Depart-ment to-day from Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, United States Consul at San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua, that there was a lively revolutionary outbreak in the lake region of that country. He gave no par-ticulars. The territory about Lake Nicaragua, upon which is situated Managua, the capital, embraces the lake region.

Advices came to the Department also from Leslie M. Combs, United States Minis-

from Leslie M. Combs, United States Minister at Guatemala City, that the trouble between Guatemala and Salvador had been adjusted in a satisfactory manner at a conference on Saturday night between the Presidents of the two countries. This probably means the ending of the differences which threatened a war involving the whole of Central America.

Revolutionary disturbances are prevalent in five Latin-American countries, namely, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. No recent advices have been received from Guatemala, where 6,000 insurgents were reported to have taken the field, and it is supposed that the trouble has ended. The cruiser Atlanta sailed from Cape Hatlen for San Domingo City on Saturday to protect American interests.

THE KING OF YAP'S MILLIONS. A Lawyer on His Way for the Isle of Yap to Look After the Widow's Interest

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Mr. Hartridge, Sevannah lawyer, who started for the Isla of Yap in the Carolines to look out for the interests of the widow anddaughter of David O'Keefe, better known as King O'Keefe of the Isle of Yap, has reached O'Keefe of the Isle of Yap, has reached Hong Kong, and, being unable to find a ship to take him to his destination, 1,600 miles away, has appealed to the Navy Department, through Senator Bacon of Georgia, for passage on a naval vessel. The Department will probably let Mr. Hartridge go to Guam on one of its ships. Guam is not a great distance from Yap.

King O'Keefe was an American sea captain, who was chosen by the natives of Yap as their head chief. He was reputed to have owned property worth more than

MEDAL TO C. J. BONAPARTE.

Conferred by Notre Dame University for His Services to the Catholic Church.
To Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

the second son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, has just been awarded the Lectare medal which carries with it the highest honors Notre Dame University can confer. This decoration is given to members of the laity who have in some manner greatly benefited the Church, humanity, or science or art. It has been given to Daniel Dougherty, Augustin Daly, Bourke Cockran, Miss Gwendolin Caldwell, who provided the means for founding the Catholic University of America; Gen. John Newton, Dr. John B. Murphy and John Gilmary Shea. Mr. Bonaparte has publicly defended the Church against many attacks and has spent a large part of his fortune in establishing charitable institutions.

GORDON'S VOICE FOR PEACE.

Ex-Confederate Won't Discuss the Preddent's Polley in the South. NEW ORLHANS, March 30 .- I will not discuss any matter that has a tendency

to stir up strife between the North and South," said Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veteran mander-m-Chief of the Contenerate veteran
Association, who is here to arrange for
the Confederate reunion to be held in New
Orleans next month.

This statement was made by Gen. Gordon
to-day when he was asked to give his
opinion of the President's policy toward
negroes and on current topics of public
discussion.

Teachers' College Plans an Exhibition Teachers' College is planning for the near future the most elaborate educational exhibition in its history. It will be held in the Educational Museum at the college and will consist of work in manual training.

writing, drawing and fine arts by pupils in the public schools of twenty prominent Gift from Cardinal Gibbon Cardinal Gibbons has presented to St. Michael's Convent of the Perpetual Adoration. Porto Rico. a jewelled ostensorium for the chapel. The gift was made through Mother Joseph, superior of the Order of Mission Helpers of the Sacred Heart, and is the first offering to the convent.

Monument Where Swedes First Landed. WILMINGTON, Del., March 30 -A monument was unveiled here this afternoon to mark the place where the first Swedish setthere in America landed. It is a place collect the Rooks, at the foot of Seventh street, on the banks of the Christiana River. The landing was made on April 29, 1678.

Octoopathy Recognized From the Trenton State Garet

Osteopathy is recognized and approved by the laws of upward of fifteen States in the Union. It has, apparently, come to stay. It seems to be based upon scientific knowledge. It passesses none of the uncertain elements of Christian Science. It is to be regretted that the homeopaths and

It is to be regretted that the homeopaths and allops the cannot make up their minds to look with toleration upon the osteopath, because they are all, undoubtedly, a great benefit to humanity; but it should not be forgotten that between the old and the new school of physicians there is a difference of opinion that makes each the enemy of the other. In their contention for the passage of the breake bill, the esteopaths have had nothing contemptuous to say of the profession of medicine as it is practiced by the allopaths and the homeopaths.

They simply deny that they are medical practitioners on the ground that they do not administer drugs and that they do not administer drugs and that they do not perform surgical operations. They work along lines of their own drawing and very reasonably, we think, ask that they ing and very reasonably, we think, ask that they be permitted to continue their work under the same principles of protection that form the foundation of the State Board of Medical Finaminers. It seems to us that the physicians should ap

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